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Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, United States.

CONFLICT OF LAWS—THE RIGHT OF A GUARDIAN TO CHANGE THE NATIONAL OR QUASI-NATIONAL DOMICIL OF A LUNATIC.—The appellant, Sumrall's Committee, resisted the taxation of Sumrall's property by the State of Kentucky, situated in Kentucky, on the ground that Sumrall was domiciled in the State of Maryland. The facts showed that Sumrall was 45 years of age and until 1905 had lived in Kentucky. He then became insane and was sent by his father to an asylum in Maryland. Later his father died and he was formally adjudicated insane and put in charge of a committee, a Kentucky corporation. The committee continued to keep Sumrall at the asylum in Maryland and now claims that Maryland is his domicil. *Held*, the committee had no authority to change the quasi-national domicil of its insane ward. *Sumrall's Committee v. Commonwealth* (Ky.), 172 S. W. 1057. See NOTES, p. 547.

CONFLICT OF LAWS—USURY.—A sale of Montana land took place in Minnesota, in which a partial payment was made in cash, and the rest in notes, payable in Minnesota. These notes bore interest at 6 per cent before, and 8 per cent after, maturity. Such an advance in interest constituted usury by Minnesota, but not by Montana law. It appeared that there was no intention to evade the usury law of Minnesota, that important elements of the sale took place in Montana, and that the intention of the parties was that the latter law should govern. *Held*, the law in the mind of the parties should govern. *Green v. Northwestern Trust Co.* (Minn.), 150 N. W. 229. See NOTES, p. 534.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—CLASS LEGISLATION—VALIDITY OF STATE STATUTES COMPELLING DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF A CERTAIN CLASS.—Article 12, § 14 of the Missouri Constitution, makes it the duty of the legislature to prevent any discrimination in rates by the railroads of the State. A statute was enacted whereby the railroads were required to transport members of the National Guard when on an intrastate journey under the orders of the governor at a rate lower than that charged generally. *Held*, the statute is unconstitutional. *State v. Missouri, K. & T. R. Co.* (Mo.), 172 S. W. 35. See NOTES, p. 537.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—VALIDITY OF A STATE STATUTE FORBIDDING AN EMPLOYER TO EXACT AN AGREEMENT FROM AN EMPLOYEE NOT TO JOIN A LABOR UNION.—A statute made it a criminal act for an employer to exact an agreement from an employee not to join a labor union while in his employ. *Held*, the statute is unconstitutional, since it violates the Fourteenth Amendment protecting the freedom of contract from restrictive State laws. *Coppage v. Kansas*, 35 Sup. Ct. 240. See NOTES, p. 540.

CRIMINAL LAW—VALIDITY OF PLEA OF AUTREFOIS ACQUIT WHEN THE ACCUSED IS TRIED FOR PERJURY IN A FORMER TRIAL OF ANOTHER OFFENSE.—The defendant in a former trial for rape testified in his own defense